6 To the venereal disease from the force of the venr Appetite.

Females at the age of puberty are ~~sub~~ predisp. ~~ject~~ to all the diseases which have been named except the last — They are more disposed to ~~also to~~ a vitiated appetite ~~they are more predisposed~~ than males. — hence we find they often devour lime - coals - ~~clay~~ Salt - and even clay & sand. They are likewise predisposed to fluor albus - Chlorosis or cancer mensium - head ach - catarrh - cough - & phthisis pulmonalis. —

The mind partakes at this age of the ~~variable~~ irritability of the body, hence we find both males & females at this age - unstable - and fluctuating in all their pursuits. —

‡ and from the Absorption of the waste gate of the lungs – the thymus gland. This plethora generally falls on the lungs – hence the predisposition to pulmonic compts. at this period of life. –

This has been demonstrated by many cases made by Dr Winterbotham.

In the period of Adolescency & manhood in which I include from 18 or 19 to 35 or 36, the body is predisposed to fevers — to pulmonary consumption & to hemorrhages — A ~~The~~ plethora ~~active~~ — ~~Does~~ which is induced ~~after growth ceases — from~~ the powers of ~~Between the age of 36 & 46~~ ~~the period in which~~ the ~~Arterial~~ make blood continuing the same; After a big quantity ~~plethora of Arteries become more dense~~ ~~& it is required for the use of the body.~~ ~~This plethora~~ ~~the~~ From birth to the conclusion of the period of ~~Adolescency~~ manhood, the veins have more density, or more ~~strength~~ tenacity in proportion to their quantity of matter, than the Arteries — But after 36 and untill 40, or 46 — the Arteries acquire gradually more density & tenacity than the veins. In consequence of this change in the state of the blood vessels, the veins become more subject to ~~ochaya~~ debility than

These two last diseases generally make their appea-
-rance before any other — for the venous
plethora is commonly first established
in the vena porta — from which it is
easy to account for ~~its~~ the regurgitation of
the blood in the ~~ha~~ hemorrhoids, & its effu-
-sion into the bowels from the lines in
incline.

the Arteries, and a plethora whether acquired by excess in eating, or a suppression of natural evacuations is shown upon the veins instead of the Arteries. This exchange of density & the capacity of distension between the Arteries & veins is performed gradually. It ~~begins~~ varies as to the time it begins, & as to the term of years it continues. — During the exchange, there is a constant strife between the Arteries & veins, and according as the one, or the other predominates, — ~~hence~~ this period is marked with a predisposition to many diseases, as obstinate head ache — Colic — Dyssnea — hæmorrhoids — & the Melena ~~also to fevers of all kinds~~ —

~~Old age in which includes~~

The establishment of the vitality

~~between~~ of the ~~veins~~ arteries over the veins, generally produces a period of good health. The Bills of mortality in Breslau in Silesia shew that fewer people die between the 40th & 57th year of life, than in any other 17 years of human life. many constitutional diseases now disappear particularly head ach, & a disposition to pulmonary consumption. ~~This period is marked not only~~ Excitement & excitability are now in an exact ratio to each other, and the motions of life, ~~like as~~ like the sound of the Eolian harp when exposed to a steady trade wind, are regular and uniform. This period is moreover marked with more happiness than any other period of life - not

V ~~Thus~~ The first time, therefore a man makes use of ~~puts on~~ a pair of spectacles, he puts on a part of his shroud, and the first ~~every~~ time he rises to make water in the night, ~~to attain~~ from an inability to attain it till morning, he makes ~~his~~ a movement towards his grave. The Cessation of the Catamenia are the first sign of old Age in Women. —

+ Between 60 & 70 the teeth - [or the pillars of the tabernacle] become lose, and fall out without any mark of decay.

only from the influence of good health upon happiness, but from the ~~upon~~ ~~a~~ exausted state of the stimulating passions. ~~of~~ During this period, however ~~of slidy insinuates himself into the~~ ~~Death from old age~~ ~~from 57, the system begins to decline~~ ~~system~~ makes his first sunset attack upon the system. The first ~~warnings~~ ~~warnings~~ of his ~~ap-~~ ~~principle~~ ~~complaints~~, – are the decay of the eye sight, and the languid action ~~of the bladder~~ of the ~~the~~ sphincter of the bladder. After 57 the signs of the decay of the body become gradually more evident. – From 57 to 63 the system is predisposed to colic, Dyspepsia vertigo – palsy & apoplexy – all of which are ~~for~~ the effects ~~of~~ more or less, of congestions in the venous system (which is said to be the grand climacteric) From 63 to the close of life, the system

undergoes a material & gradual change.
In proportion to the decay of the excitement,
the excitability of the System increases.
~~hence the predisposition of old people to~~
- Here we behold the commencement of
a second Childhood. — It is in consequence
of the return of the excitability of childhood
in old people, that they are so much disposed
to wakefulness & to fatigue, - ~~temp~~ borne labor or exercise.
It is in this first stage of old age that the grafs hop:
-per becomes indeed a burden to the body.
- It is this predominance of excitability
over excitement, that disposes old men
to be affected with a much less quantity of
distilled or fermented liquors, than ~~they~~ in
early or middle life. It is this likewise
which disposes them to be carried off
so easily by intense heat & cold, - by

r composed of two threads, but those of these threads support at this period the life of man.

light changes in the air, - by or light ~~[illegible]~~ diseases, particularly the Influenza - and lastly by emotions of the mind. - Allowing the cord of life to be as the body advances towards 80 or 90, another material change in the system takes place. The sensibility of the ~~system~~ nervous system diseases, but the ~~stimulability~~ Excitab.y of the ~~by~~ arterial system increases - hence the fulness ~~to~~ ~~a~~ hardness ~~[illegible]~~ and slowness of the pulse in extreme old age. - It would seem as if the ~~stimulab.y~~ exit.y of the whole system was absorbed by the arteries, for while they become more full & slow from impressions, every other part of the system becomes torpid, and yields with more difficulty to the impulse of stimuli. - It is from this acquired ~~a~~ ~~stimulab.y~~ Excitab.y of the arteries that

V both died of acute inflam^y Diseases between the 80th & 90th years of their lives. I have often spoken of the importance of the blood vessels as the Instruments, & Centinels of health & life. You see here how they collect all the fragments of excite=ment & strength in Old Age, as that they do in Sleep, & thus conduct us gently & safely down the hill of life.

they become ~~soon~~ disposed to inflam^d action
– and hence inflam^d fevers, often occurs in
old people. – Dr Chovet. Dr Franklin.

But further, the fluids of the body
become acrid by age, – hence the pungent
smell of the perspiration & Urine in old
age, and hence the sharp quality of the
tears. It is from this acrid quality in the
fluids that trifling sores in old people
so often terminate in cancers. & trifling
bruises in mortification. –

From every view we can take
of the system in old age, it is evident that
it is marked by a partial, & general
progressive debility.
– The diseases to which this debility
disposes them are chronic & acute.
The chronic appear in the urinary
~~are a weakness of the sphincter~~
~~of the Bladder – Costiveness – watchfulness,~~

+ The disposition to weep & to be angry arise from great nervous irritability. The Duke of Marlborough discovered both these marks of a second Childhood in his old age. —

~~The muscles wch move the head & hands — and even in the organs of Speech — hence their feeble & squeaking Voices~~

V as in Tremors, ~~and also~~ they begin in the head and hands, and gradually extend to the organs of Speech — hence their slow, and squeaking Voices — next to their lower limbs — ~~then to the muscles~~ The weakness which produces these tremors assails the back — hence the ~~old~~ inability of very old people to sit up. — ~~finally~~ next it ~~relaxes~~ relaxes the Sphincters of the Rectum & bladder — hence their involuntary Stools — finally in the muscles which are employed in Respiration. This function from the

hysteria as ~~fevers and pulmonic Cons~~ in ~~Vertigo~~ Cough - or Catar=
=rhus Senilis
~~=plexus of all kinds.~~ - 2 in the nervous
hysteria as in Deafness & - imperfect Vision -
& hysteria. +
~~Vertigo 3 in the muscular~~
~~fibres, & in the fibres of the bladder &~~
~~in the muscles which confine the bowels in and in~~
3. in the Brain - as in Vertigo - & Wakefulness.
4 In the Muscles ~~& bowels~~ ✓ or ~~convulsions~~
5 ~~In the Alimentary Canal as Costiveness~~
~~=Lax discharge of Stools.~~ in the bowels, as Colic - ~~Costiveness~~ & B
+ The Acute diseases appear & in the
arterial hysteria - as in ~~fevers~~ Pneumonia
notha - Dysury - Opthalmia - ~~&~~ Hemorrhoids - and
fevers of all kinds from the most acute
inflam.: down to the quartan ague.

2 In the nervous & arterial systems - as in palsy
& apoplexy. 3 In the Alimentary Canal as
in ~~Costiveness~~ Colic costiveness &c. Death from
~~in tremors in the head, & of the hands.~~
old age arises from the exausted state of irritability & sensib.
4 In the ~~pelvic~~ viscera - as in Vertigo - ~~and in~~
It is never attended with pain. It is a rare occurrence.
~~Not so in lower vertebrae~~ go to p 422 (1)
~~the decay of the mere~~
~~Some feeble~~ disease generally cuts the last thread of
life ... We come now to treat of the

weakness of the muscles becomes voluntary. Thus
you ~~as~~ our bodies lose their strength in old age exactly in
the same order in which they acquire it in infancy.
p 11

But this is not all. In extreme old age
~~the Sphincters of the bladder & Rectum~~ return
to their original involuntary state, ~~and the~~
~~limbs~~ hence the Urine & Feces are often
discharged in an involuntary manner.
The arms & legs too ~~become~~ again refuse
to obey the will – hence the frequency ~~of~~
of falls in very old people. In falling, they are
unable to stretch forth, their hands to help
themselves. – return to p 416 +

diseases, & from whole families often
~~dying~~ afflicted with the same diseases.

the predisposition to diseases from certain natural, or congenial States of the System. The first of these mentioned in our letter lies in the different temperaments.

The existence of these temperaments has been called in question by some writers, & all that variety we perceive in the human constitution has been ascribed to a variety of impression from a difference of education. This opinion is as erroneous as that of Helvetius which we formerly refuted ~~of~~ that the Variety in the human mind depended upon a difference of education. ~~The~~ temperaments have been divided into Sanguineous - Nervous - Bilious - & Phlegmatic. ~~They~~ They are the effect of an original & congenial

the former case, and of costiveness - flatulency - jaundice & obstructed viscera in the latter case. When it is attended with a deficiency of excretion, it has received the name of the Atrabilious temperament, from the dark color of the skin & from black bile being observed so frequently discovered in the gall bladder, liver, & adjoining parts. -

[~~Morbid state~~ debility & exaltability, - for ~~no traces~~ in a perfect human system we meet with no traces of ~~either~~ any of the above temperaments. In the sanguineous temperament there appears to be a preternatural exaltability in the dermoid system which disposes it more to fever - & hemorrhages than other people. - In the nervous temperament, there is a preternatural exaltability of the nervous system (including brain - nerves, &c muscles) - which disposes it to wakefulness - convulsions - Epilepsy - hysteria & hypnosis. In the ~~Bilious~~ temperament - there is a pre~~lapsi where to~~ = ternatural exaltability or a defect of excitabi.y in the liver, and in consequence of this a disposition to an excessive ~~secretion~~ or defective secretion of Bile, - hence the frequency of Colic - Jaundice - Dyspepsia - anorexia - & headache in ~~such habits~~.]

The phlegmatic temperament is the ~~reverse of the sanguineous & nervous.~~ ~~all the temperaments which have been mentioned.~~ ~~It consists in~~ It consists in a preternatural deficiency of irritability in different parts of the body or perhaps in every - It more especially occurs in the lymphatic & nervous systems. ~~I shall now add a few words upon~~ ~~has been~~ inquire

‡ It is of great consequence to ~~attend~~ ~~to~~ in the existence of these temperaments in all cases, in which we are called upon to prescribe for sick people. - The same remote causes of diseases act very differently upon persons according as they are predisposed by ~~any~~ the above temperaments. Dr Dorsman illustrates this, by a very opposite fact. Two young men of the same age, overheated themselves at School on the

[I mentioned a similar fact from Dumas of an epidemic ~~fever~~ in London which affected the Organs of generation, & the Shoulders & Backs of persons who had either had the Ven: Disease, or who had been wounded on their Shoulders & backs.]

V as I hinted under Hygeia, how improper it is to deliver general rules for the preservation of health.

same spring day, & with the same degrees of the same excess. They were all taken sick afterwards, but each one with a different disease according to his predispo-sing temperament. This diversity of temperaments explains the cause why the same Epidemic so often appears with such different symptoms in different people under very possible equal circum-stances of equality. E.g. In a sanguineous tempe-rament even the malignant Southern itself ~~sometimes~~ ~~with fever~~ sometimes requires ~~the remedy of~~ copious Blood letting. — It explains the cause likewise, why the same prescriptions ~~both~~ of medicines ~~and~~ diet & ~~regimen~~ exercise produce such different & even opposite effects in dis-eases in which all other circumstances are perfectly equal. — It shows further

They even change in different seasons. Thus they are sanguineous in spring, bilious in summer, melancholic in the fall & phlegmatic in winter.

3 They ~~and~~ are seldom absent in any person. They belong in different degrees & different proportions, to persons of all countries & climates ~~in these so~~. Should a child be born ~~in~~ with a perfect body & mind, that is predisposed by no one temperament to any disease, it would soon acquire one, or more of them by the customs of civilized life.

4 The temperaments ~~often~~ sometimes descend & spread through whole families, but they are often lost, mixed & changed by the intermarriages of families with each other.

5 ~~whole nations have sometimes been deci=~~ ~~=mated by a~~ It has been observed that cer==tain diseases prevail exclusively in some nations. This is owing to the predominance of some ~~pecu~~ one, or more temperaments among them. ~~This~~ The predisposition

I shall conclude this subject by the following remarks.

1 These temperaments are generally blended together in different proportions — and hence arises another cause of the different action of the same diseases & of the same remedies upon the system. — ~~Do~~ ~~We seldom find them~~ Artificial bilious any one of them in a simple state. jaundice

2 ~~Lastly~~ These temperaments Egypt. dulled each other in different periods of life. The predominance of ~~certain diseases~~ the different temperaments is influenced not only by time, but by many of the ~~remote~~ remote circumstances or causes of diseases formerly enumerated. V

These temperaments should never be lost sight of in ~~investigating~~ the cause or prescribing for the cure of a disease; for in many cases it is as necessary to accommodate the force or dose of a medicine to them as it is to the state of the system in a fever. E.g. V.S. ~~in the~~ more opposes ~~Sang.~~ ~~We~~ purges in the sanguineous & bilious — the

and the diseases are often lost by the mix=
=ture of strangers with these nations by
marriage. It was because the Ancient
Greeks were so insulated in their connections
with each other, that ~~their~~ their diseases &
the signs, and crises of their fevers were
more uniform than in modern countries.
~~to~~ — hence too the truth of many of the Opinions
& predictions of Hippocrates, which are not equally
~~true to~~ under other circumstances of country & climate.

---

of 300 popes, but five have lived
to be above 80 years of age. —

---

the most powerful sedatives in the muscular-
— abstraction from bloody in the mental or
phrenetic, and more active tonics in
the melancholic & phlegmatic temperaments.

From this view of the human body
just: we are led to consider not only life,
but even health as a forced state. ~~to~~
From the influence of the temperaments

~~rare & sparing use of bath~~ 422 ~~in the menses, &~~

① The different conditions of the system in single & married life predispose it to several diseases. –

~~Single~~ Men and women who pass three years in celibacy which should be devoted to each other are generally more disposed to diseases than married men & women: men are predisposed to Hippocondriasis when they live without Society – hence few monks in the monasteries of Europe ever live to be beyond 60 years of age. But when single men live in company, they become predispose themselves to all the diseases of irregular life as to eating & drinking

added to the causes which induce these diseases in them in common with married women, ~~them~~, they are predisposed to them still more, from ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~the supposed~~ secret, and unfortunate disappoint=ments in love. —

= perhaps it will be safe to say that few men ~~exist~~ enjoy a perfect degree of health, certainly, more live without a constant predisposition to disease in some part of the system from ~~a disproportion~~ natural debility. ~~Celsus~~ This remark is not originally mine. Celsus long ago said

Sleeping & Dress. — ~~Bo~~ The inconveniences of both ~~varies of life~~ solitude & company are felt most sensibly in the decline of life — hence it has been happily said — "that a Bachelors life is a good breakfast — a tolerable dinner — but a very bad supper."

Single women are predisposed from the same causes to Hysteria — to Hypochondriasis & to more frequent attacks of Obstructed & preternatural discharges of the Menses than married Women.

Consonant to these observations bills of mortality shew that a greater proportion of single men & women among Adults die, every year than of married people. —

"Raro quisquam sanus, imbecil=
=lam habet!" — How few people
pass a whole day with regular exer=
=tions in time & quantity? ~~How seldom~~
~~are the instances~~ is or without
uneasiness, or pain in some parts of
the body! and how unusually is
it to pass a night without Dreams?
now all these — are morbid phenomena,
and the effects of previous debility.
In a word — perfect health — is perhaps
as rare as perfect Virtue — or
perfect reason. Be not discouraged as this
frailty of the
Vice of the human body. It loudly pro=
=claims the necessity & usefulness
of our profession. ~~[illegible]~~ 6. Lower organs
RB ~~Thus~~ weakness in one part, is often attended
with greater strength in other — thus irritable
blood vessels — wth strong muscles — weak nerves — vigorous
~~Lymphatics~~ 6. the

of the single persons Dr Doignan proves that more men die than women, and more widowers than widows. This must be owing to both single men & widowers being exposed ~~to wood~~ from their manner of life to more of the remote & occasional causes of diseases than single women or widows. —

Married men are ~~eat~~ predisposed to ~~the~~ fevers soon after matrimony. It has been remarked that the plague generally attacks ~~pas~~ men who have been recently married, from reasons too obvious to be mentioned.

Married women are predisposed to

6 Variety in the human mind depends wholly upon the difference of organization and temperament. ~~Less~~ Its changes owing to changes in the latter in sickness & diff^t stages of life.

7 Weakness in one part of the body, or a predisposition to disease from one tem=
=perament, is often attended with preterna=
=tural strength ~~in another part of the body~~, or a resistance to disease in another part of the body — hence we see irritable or vibratile blood=
=vessels accompanied w^h strong muscles, and vigorous Lymphatics with weak nerves. This is evident in hysterical women & hypocond^l of whose disease the discharge of a large quantity of water is a common symptom.

9 ~~Q~~ Lud in torpor — or stricture: ~~Q~~ Importance of Harm^ly.

return to ~~[illegible]~~ p 23 C

no disease in consequence of matrimony except such as arise from pregnancy barrenness — & giving suck — or not giving suck when they are in a condition to do so. —

Barrenness disposes to diseases chiefly by the mortification and distress which are connected with it. — Hence the diseases which are produced by it occur chiefly in the first years after matrimony. The desire of progeny is a deep seated principle in the human mind, & operates with much more married women than in a force in ~~the female mind~~, in married men. In our sex, the desire of children is often the effect of ~~paid~~ the dread of shame, or ridicule — or of

Whether it ~~Barrenness~~ be simply from anxiety or distress of mind, I know not, but I think I have observed barren women to be more subject to Hysteria - Hypocond & fluor albus, than women who bear children. —

Vanity, - or of pride. That the latter principles operates in our sex is evident from the preference wch is given by us to male Children. But very different is that principle in the female sex, both in its force & delicacy, which prompts the desire of an Offspring. I know a Lady in affluent & genteel life who upon seeing a pregnant female beggar, declared she would joyfully exchange conditions with her, only for the date of being with Child. Judge how violently a passion capable of dictating such a sentiment must operate when disappointed, upon a delicate female Constitution. V

The female system during preg:
nancy

In the 1st place, the inflamn: of the
Uterus is generally such as to ~~also~~ ~~prevent~~ suspend inf-
-flamn: in the lungs; but 2ly where
this is not the case

from its tonic state is predisposed to inflamm^y diseases of all kinds. The most acute pleurisies I have heard of, or seen were in pregnant women. — ~~They are bilious or phlegmatic disposed from the tonic state of their systems to contagious diseases.~~

It has been remarked, that pregnant women never die of Consumptions, may further, ~~that~~ the consumption is suspended in them, during the time of pregnancy. The reasons of this are as follow: ~~may easily be explained. From what was formerly said of that disorder.~~

~~During pregnancy~~ the tone of the system during pregnancy is such as to produce the first degree of pulmonic inflamm^n: which is pneumony, whereas in

the intervals of pregnancy, the tone of the system is so much weakened as to be able to produce only a pneumonicula, or the pulmonary consumption.

~~Exposed~~ Women are moreover ~~liable~~ disposed to ~~take~~ suffer more from epidemic & malignant ~~contagious~~ fevers ~~than~~ during preg=nancy than at any other time. The small pox frequently proves fatal to pregnant women, & the plague the yellow fever. & the influenza generally induce abor=tions in them. I mentioned this fact formerly. ~~and exposed at the same time my ignorance of the cause~~ It is strange an ~~light~~ attack of so feeble a disease ~~long a most acute inflammatory fever~~ ~~did not~~ as the influenza should

v Purging prevented Abortion in the yellow fever, perhaps by inducing artificial Dysentery. ——

produce an abortion, & the same effect should not follow an attack of the most violent inflam^y fever, or of an acute Dysentery.

Pregnancy predisposes to puerperile fever by the want of exercise it imposes on the system, and by the compression of the parts wch are contiguous to the Uterus to puerperile fever. —

It predisposes to the Colic from the Costiveness induced by the pressure of the distended Uterus on the bowels. —

It predisposes to vertigo — & numbness of the limbs, from plethora, & the pressure of the Uterus on the descending aorta:

It disposes to mania by the debility or collapse it leaves on the brain after parturition.

Suckling children predispose to pulmonary consumption. Dr Hoffman Weather has published an excellent in the 2nd Vol: of the Med Memoirs paper on ~~their~~ the effects of Suckling in producing that this ~~order~~ case.

The sudden abstraction of a child from the breast where there has been a plentiful secretion of milk has sometimes produced a morbid fullness in the ~~breast~~ lungs which ~~wh~~ has induced pulmonary consumption where it has been attended with previous debility.

The suppression of the milk whether from cold, or from weaning a child disposes to abscess - Scirrhus & Cancer.

The period in which the menses take leave of the female constitution is marked with a predisposition to sexual diseases. This period lasts from 3 months to 3 and 4 years, during which time the menses are said by the good women to Dodge, that is, they appear & disappear at irregular periods, sometimes once a fortnight, & sometimes once in 3 or even 6 months. The female system undergoes the same change in the relative density, ~~and~~ sensibility ~~tone~~ of the arteries & veins which I formerly said took place in the male constitution between 36 and 46. This

change in women has a greater latitude. It often extends to 50 decum-
-bitude. It seldom begins till abt. 52 - But it seldom begins till abt. 40. -

During this period women are predisposed to all the diseases of Venous plethora - such as Hemorrhoids - Costiveness - Colic - Vertigo - palsy - and even to ~~pulmonary consumption~~ hemorrhages both from the ~~Lungs~~ Uterus & Lungs. From the Stagnation & subsequent accumulating of blood, or lymph in the Uterus, an Ulcer is often induced in that Organ which frequently ends in Cancer. From the influence of the variable state of the tension ~~of~~ in the Uterus, effusions sometimes take place in the breasts

of women at this time of life which ~~liberties~~ end in Schirrii & cancers.

During the whole of this period the nervous system is affected — hence we often find it marked by Hysteria & Hypocondriasis. — For the method of treating the female system during this period, I refer you to Dr Bolton's works. —

Deformity in size, or configuration of the whole, or of any part of the body, also congenital weakness of a part or of a whole of the body dispose to many diseases. —

There is a natural connection between elegance and symmetry of shape, and good health, and this is probably

One reason why complexion & figure are so pleasing to the eye. There is a secret idea inspired by them that they are ~~the~~ both the cause & effect of general health. —

Deformity is the consequence of disease. It consists when general in a preternatural height or the reverse ~~high~~ of its low ~~or small~~. 2 In preternatural ~~fat~~ extent, or diminution of the size of the body whether from an excess or deficiency of fat. When partial it consists in a preternatural figure of the head - breast - trunk and limbs. —

Preternatural height ~~or either~~ disposes ~~great heights~~ to many ~~all the~~ diseases, ~~of~~ diseases ~~debility~~. Dr Daignan places

the medium duration of human life in very tall people between 25 & 27. I once saw an Italian who was exhibited in London as a show, whose ancestors ~~lia~~ for many generations had all died before they were 26. —

~~Dwarfs~~ Men of very low stature, or Dwarfs are generally weakly, and short lived. The only exception I have met with to this remark is the Dwarf brot from Germany to Engd by George the 3d who lived to be upwards of 80.

That beyond a certain degree is the effect of a disease — and whenever it occurs it predisposes to many diseases, particularly to those of ~~plethora from~~ congestion in ~~the parts~~ the viscera from the sanguiferous system & to all ~~the~~ the diseases which follow

V ~~The causes of fat fat when it becomes~~
~~a disease are~~

a deficiency of exercise, for it ~~always~~ generally disposes to too much rest. Few men who become fat before 40 are long lived. A deficiency of fat does not often occur to such a degree as to dispose to diseases of any kind.

Deformity or disproportion in certain parts of the body disposes to many diseases. A big head - and a short neck dispose to apoplexy - a narrow chest to asthma & consumption & a crooked spine, to diseases of the bowels. - ~~and~~ Deformities in the lower limbs dispose to Diseases, only by depriving the ability to use exercise - women suffer less from deformity than men, probably because they suffer less than men from the want of exercise.

It is said ~~that~~ by Montaigne that

deformity disposes to venereal pleasures - - He ascribes it to preternatural determi- - nation to the Organs of Generation. Pro- - bably it arises only from that morbid excitability of the ~~propensities~~ venereal appetite which follows the want of exercise. -

Congenial weakness of a part or of the whole of the body disposes to all ~~[illegible]~~ diseases ~~[illegible]~~. It seven months children generally bring this weakness into the world with them. where the force of stimuli which are applied to the body are exactly accommodated to this con- - genial weakness, it does not necessarily produce disease, or a short duration of life. The present king of G Britain was ~~an~~ a seven months child, ~~and~~

Again certain disorders produce diseases. E.g.
A Stricture in the Urethra has often induced an intermittent. Water in the Ven=
=tricles of the brain by its reaching on the System, produces convulsions & palsy. A Scirrous Liver produces Dropsy partial & general, &c even a carious tooth has become the inlet of such morbid excitement into the System as to produce, Rheumatism, in=
=termitting fevers, and pulmonary consump=
=tion. Of the last facts I shall mention more particularly hereafter. — here go to ~~[illegible]~~ — history of death. —

Thus Gent: have I delivered as full an Acct as I was able of what are called the proximate the remote — predisposing, & exciting causes of diseases. I have used those terms in conformity to modern writers particularly to Dr Cullen, but a more natural division would have been into proximate & remote — the latter including the predisposing — & exciting or

I knew near a Lady of this city who lived to be above 60 who enjoyed good health, in the evening of her life, & who was likewise the offspring of an abortion. Her childhood - Youth & middle life were marked with great weakness, and many attacks of acute & chronic diseases. —

With this, we finish, the predisposing causes of diseases which are natural. Those which are artificial are the effects of certain diseases in predisposing to others. E.g: Pneumony when neglected or half cured, disposes to consumption, - and intermitting fevers to jaundice and Dropsy; the remitting fever of children & disposes to Hydrocephalus & intermittents & costiveness to colic. The

occasional causes. ~~you are~~ I have only to repeat again ~~the births which would~~ that there is but one disease viz: morbid excitement — but one predisposing cause viz debility induced by stimulus; or the abstraction of stimulus — & but one exciting cause viz ~~a stimulus~~ any stimulus in the form of what Hunter calls an irritant. ~~In those cases~~ where debility is induced whether it be from ~~of stimulus~~ or abstraction ~~of stimulus~~, ~~I believe indirect~~ depression ~~debility~~ is generally induced by the ~~first~~ higher impression of the irritating cause, ~~before~~ morbid excitement or disease is excited in any part of the body. go to p 44 # Here you see I recede further & further from Dr Brown who supposes direct debility only to predispose to disease. I believe this direct debility must first be converted into indirect ~~before~~ by the first impression of the irritating cause before morbid excitement, or disease is produced.

go to p 44 #

whole of this head may be summed up in a few words - and ~~that~~ they are, ~~that these~~ Diseases are connected together by links, and that the metastasis of diseases tho' apparently subject to no laws, are nevertheless, the consequence of one disease predisposing to another]

[~~a~~ little need be said upon

III ~~The occasional~~ exciting or occasional causes of diseases after what has been said, on these re=
=mote & predisposing causes. The occasi=
=onal cause acts only upon predispo=
=sition - hence the saying of Gaubius.
"causa occasionalis non nocet nisi
predispositis". There may be a combined action of remote predisposing causes upon the system to
out a disease. The occasional cause
is that exciting power which steps in

V upon morbid action, & distinguished it from predisposing debility, and from those obstructions - effusions &c which are the mere effects of disease, & which I have called Disorder. Disease has received different names according to the parts of the body it ~~affected~~ affects. - In the blood vessels - it is called fever - in the ~~nerves~~ muscles it is called convulsion - ~~tis~~ the nerves - Hysteria - Melancholy &c - in the Brain - Madness &c in the bowels Spasm - &c - But all the different affections of these & other parts of the body, depend on one cause viz ~~are nothing but~~ morbid excite= =ment, or irregular action.

and by acting on the predisposition
creates the disease. ~~Lect. Feb: 12. p. 555.~~

We come now to the most difficult
& important part of our whole course
viz: ~~the~~ to inquire into the proximate
cause of Diseases. ~~Obviously~~ ~~that it is~~ the
I formerly ~~defined the~~ proximate
cause of a disease was the last link in
the chain ~~cause~~ of the causes which produces a
disease – or in other words, it is the
Disease itself. I said formerly that it depends
~~Diseases~~ I have divided diseases in the
syllabus into general, & partial or local.
The general diseases affect the whole
of certain parts of the system – the local diseases affect only parts,
without ~~bringing~~ ~~of the sys~~ affecting the whole system

V from 439.

In our lectures upon the practice of physic I shall pursue this morbid excitement into all its holds whether they be in the blood vessels nerves, Lymphatics, Viscera - Intestinal Canal, and external Surface of the body, and Mind or in all the different Systems at once, or in succession to each other. One thing demands your attention before we quit this part of our Course, & that is, nearly all impressions which produce disease discover themselves more or less in the Stomach - the Liver - and the Spleen. The Stomach is the Center of the most extensive sympathies or Associations with every part of the body. I have often compared it to the dial plate of a watch which discovers in the position of the hour & minute hands the smallest deviations from Order in the motions of the numerous wheels which compose that useful peice of machinery. Considering its wonderful properties as the Central

into Sympathy.

V In order to explain the ~~causes~~ ~~operation~~ of general ~~causes~~ diseases, I shall divide the body into ~~8~~ the 7 following systems.

viz: the 1 Arterial - the 2 Nervous - ~~the~~ muscles - nerves - (which I shall subdivide into Brain & and mind. ~~nerves & muscles~~ -) the 3 Alimentary Canal in which I include the stomach - the 4 gland & other in which I include the liver - & Lymphatic System - the 5 Surface of the body - the 6 blood & 7 secreted fluids.

All these systems are connected together in such a manner, that a disease in one of them sometimes produces a suspicion disease in them all - But this is far from being always the case: - tho some of them are related to

of the System when it is ~~threatened~~ affected by disease or death threatened by death, I do not wonder that Van Helmont made it the Seat of his Archeus, or principle of disease, & that some physicians have made it the constant dwel=ling place of the Soul. The Liver feels ~~most~~ morbid impressions in the next degree. Hence we find it is diseased from the influence of heat - exercise - anger and above all Homonicas=mata. The morbid ~~matter~~ cause be it what it may, that produces the Scarlatina ~~drops~~ anginosa, & the Angina maligna acts powerfully upon the Liver - hence a discharge of bile is a com=mon Symptom in those diseases. The Spleen ~~feels impressions of a phlog~~ is likewise a reservoir of spori=bid impressions particularly of those which act ~~on the Arterial System~~. this I shall give you some proofs

each other by the strongest ties, and sympathize with each other in every pain to which each is exposed — Others appear to be so little affected by the diseases of even those systems which are contiguous to them as if they did not belong to the same body. In the simple state of the ~~human~~ body it is probable the relation of the diseases of these divisions of the systems is as uniform as the relation of chemical bodies to each other. — But diversified as the body is by a difference of ~~temperament~~ predispositions — age and states of society, this relationship is often irregular. It cannot be subjected to any certain laws

in the lectures upon the Diseases of the Mind. ~~when I shall deliver to you a new theory of the Use of that Viscus.~~

~~go to Therapeutics~~

Go to Cause & phenomena of death. p 443

of affinity. As far as they are obvious I shall occasionally mention them.

I was first led to take this view of the laws and affinities or sympathies of diseases, by observing how much of many diseases supposed to be local ~~changed~~ ~~migrated~~ passed from system to ~~some other parts, and~~ system, without migrating from the body, ~~&~~ a By observing the effects of different medicines upon the body. ~~I always~~ I can by no means admit of the specific action of medicines upon particular viscera — but, I view all the numerous errors upon the subject of specific stimuli, as the counterfeits of truths, and these truths, I conceive consist

in the Specific Action of certain Medicines upon the Specific Systems which have been mentioned. E.g: Bark seems to act primarily & specifically on the Arterial System - Gentian & Columba on the Stomach & bowels - Asafetida on the Nerves - Oil of Amber on the Muscles - Stramonium on the brain - Champaigne Wine on the Mind - Mercury on the Lymphatic vessels and Glands - Sulphur on the Skin - and certain Aliments on the blood. They all act ~~more~~ indirectly on other Systems, but in so feeble a manner as seldom to be prescribed in their diseases with advantage. There are medicines which act on more than one of these

3. I was led to adopt this division of the body into the above systems by observing the effects while the excitement or elevation of the excitement of some one of them led upon another. Eg: It was by observing the effects of exciting the arterial system on the muscles - that I was led to use tonics, and even remedies to excite a moderate degree of inflam. & diaphoresis in the cure of Tetanus. The intimate connection of the Skin with the bowels first suggested to me the use of Blisters in the Dyssenteria & of tonics & laxatives in diseases of the Skin according as they were attended with relaxation or ~~relax~~ ~~too little~~ inflammation: ~~It~~ I was led moreover by this division of the ~~be~~ to ~~adopt the~~ complete system & the use of Calomel in the ~~Cynanche~~ Cynanche trachialis humoralis. ~~It b~~ The Calomel by stimulating the Stomach & bowels, so as to promote function & excretion in them, lessens or checks both in the trachea —

systems at the same time - Q. Q. Vol.
Salt acts at once upon the arterial
& venous systems. Again - there is
a medicine which acts upon the whole
of these system at once - Opium has
this peculiarity, & in this I apprehend
that part of its operation consists which
distinguishes it from wine & every other
stimulus. —

I shall first mention and endeavour
to explain the causes of the diseases which affect the
~~whole body thro' the medium of~~ the arte-
-rial or sanguiferous system. I am na-
-turally led to begin with ~~the~~ diseases
in ~~of this~~ system
because ~~they are~~ it is the most universal,
and from an obvious reason - that is,
the peculiar situation of the arteries

4 Having adopted this division of the systems I
am led to support it, by observing how much
it reconciles the most opposite principles,
& facts in medicine, by making all of them
true in their proper places. Instead, therefore, of rejecting
the systems of my predecessors in toto, I am daily more
& more disposed to adopt parts of each of them
5 By the surface of the body, I beg that go to Therapeutics.
it may be remembered I include the & bowels.
external surface of the lungs & throat, —
The two former — partake largely of the action of
~~partake largely of the action of~~
~~Lastly~~ the two most debilitating & exciting
causes of fevers which have been mentioned
viz: heat & cold.

~~and~~ Cand to instead of treating the authors of any one of them,
with contempt, I feel for them all both
gratitude & respect. Further these matters
~~is~~ are indestructible in their nature, and
however obscured & diluted they may be by errors yet
~~for it~~ ~~soon~~ they must sooner or later become visible,

with respect to the other ~~parts of the body~~ systems.
They are as it were the first posts of
~~the body~~ ~~they~~ ~~terminate on the surface of~~
~~the body~~ ~~they~~ the whole body. They
terminate on ~~the~~ its surface, and require
the first shock of all the debilitating
causes formerly mentioned, more
especially heat and cold. Hence they
exhibit the first ~~suffer first~~ marks of that derange=
=ment of ~~motion~~ action ~~a disorder~~ which
constitutes a disease. — This derange=
=ment ~~a disorder~~ has been called Fever.
[go to p 451 ✓ This I shall say hereafter de=
~~A~~ Fever. ~~I shall~~ begin ~~its~~ ~~the~~ ~~pr~~ by
=pends on a convulsive action in the blood ~~vessels~~.
~~in inquiring into the immediate causes of~~
Shall then describe its Here bring in Vol: 4th of ~~Given~~
~~this disorder~~ I hope I shall only ~~repeat~~
Notes.
med. Inquiries &c — p: 135 vol 4th
you an epitome of what I taught in
our clinical lectures. [Bring in prox=
=imate causes of fever]
I hence only to add to this acc.t of

& useful. I have sometimes compared them to the ~~words~~ conversation of the people described by Mr Addison which ~~frozen~~ at the northpole during the winter, but which upon the approach of the Spring, became audible, so that not a single word perished that had been uttered by the company during the winter. O p244

~~[In this division of the Ecclesiastical discoveries as~~

[In this ~~division~~ ~~history of~~ ~~discoveries as~~ discuses by different systems, I ~~have stumbled~~ claim no other merit, than having stumbled upon a new & fortunate situation, from which I have been able to grasp in my eye a more exact & extensive view of the geography of an old & long discovered Island. By means of this position ~~I obtained as~~ the numbers, courses, extent, ~~of~~ & above all, the natural, & artificial communications of the Rivers ~~&~~ Creeks & Canals of ~~these~~ this Island have become

fever that it frequently affects the whole nervous system ~~with delirium~~ - the alimentary canal - the glandular & lymphatic systems, and even the skin & blood.

~~The~~ ~~The division of~~ The different states of the system in Inflam.y: - remitting - intermitting & rev.: fever, ~~to~~ were so fully described ~~called different~~ formerly & I hope accounted for, that I need not ~~pains of fever~~ repeat what has been said upon this occasion.

They all terminate in ~~a~~ in effusions of blood in the viscera - and of ~~some called~~ sweat - or pus on the external parts of the body - when this effusion occurs on any part of the skin it is called an abscess, and is universally supposed to be the effect of the ~~general~~ fever, but when it ~~is to~~ as it sometimes does after occurs in the lungs ~~it~~ an inflam.y fever, ~~which affect~~

more obvious to viz, and the means of con=
=veying the articles of commerce both into
this Island & out of it have become more
expeditious & certain. ~~The Subsequent Obser=~~
~~=vations will I hope shew the application~~
~~of this simile to the Subject before us.~~ — I
invite you Gent. to come and ~~take~~ occupy w:
me the Situation which I ~~discribed~~ have described — or rather
I advise you to leave me behind you, and
to explore the width & depth of those ~~rivers~~ waters,
~~and~~ with all the superior advantages you
will derive from your more ~~vigo~~ youthful &
more vigorous Senses. Subsequent Observations
will I hope shew the application of this simile
to the Subject before us.]

is called an Ulcer, ~~and~~ This Ulcer is a symptom only of a pulmonary consumption but it has unfortunately been considered as one of its causes, altho' ~~its production~~ it is produced in a manner exactly the same with the Abscess on the Skin.

2 The Hectic fever differs from the fevers which have been described by affecting the Arterial System only, with irregular or convulsive action. The ~~the~~ Intellects are clear – the nerves & muscles are free from pain – or undue motion – the ~~Stomach~~ appetite is good, the bowels are regular & all the functions & excretions are natural in a Hectic fever. –

The 2nd disease of the Arterial System

These Hemorrhages have been called active and passive — and the limits of the former have been confined to the Arteries, & of the last to the Veins — But this is an improper division of them. ~~Perhaps it would be proper to call~~ I have seen hemorrhages accompanied with great excess of action in the Arteries in people in the decline of life ~~people~~, and with great deficiency of action in persons under the period of the venous plethora. —

is ~~Haemorrhages~~. The ~~the~~ convulsion in the Arteries here is less than in com- -mon fevers - owing to the discharge of blood from the dilated or ruptured extremities of the vessels. The other Sys- -tems are but little affected with this disorder in the Arteries, ~~with~~ by pain or irregular action. The nervous System somewhat is affected in ~~with~~ Hemorrhagia Uterina.

~~But~~ When the hemorrhage is internal it brings more of the System into Sympathy more especially when it occurs in the brain.

3 The Arterial System is affected in certain Dropsies. Here it suffers either in a primary ~~way~~ or secondary way,

V 4 The Arteries are affected in the febrile-
mania — in gout — brain
~~Gout~~ in Apoplexy & palsy together with the nerves,
muscles — alimentary canal — ~~and in~~
The Gout ~~with~~ affects the arteries & nerves first, and
afterwards ~~with~~ all the systems of
the body. It affects the glands by a fatiga-
-tion — ~~and~~ the skin with ulcers — and
Erisepelas — and ~~it~~ lastly the ~~the~~ expels the ~~blood to~~
very properties of the blood itself. — In the
~~opposions which there a change can be~~
tonic state of gout it is confined ~~chiefly~~ to
~~proportion~~
the Arteries & nerves — In proportion as it
becomes atonic it extends itself to all the
Systems which have been named. It is some-
times so atonic as to make its first appearance in the
Stomach & bowels, & affects to the arteries
last — or not at all. I consider febrile mania,

according as the Dropsy depends upon the Stimulus of effusions acting on the Arteries, or upon an original indu tone in the Arteries producing the dropsical effusions. — V

~~4 The Arterial system is affected, with the Glandular & Lymphatic system in Scrophula, and with the Skin in Ulcers — and in Coal poisons of all kinds. But of this more hereafter. —~~

5 The Arterial system brings the Liver into sympathy in Hepatitis from bilious remitting fever.

6 It affects the Stomach in vomiting & the bowels with Dysentery.

7 It affects the Skin with rash as in bilious & intermitting fever.

Gout - Apoplexy & Palsy as the connecting links of Arterial & Nervous hypothesis; and therefore I have given the last place under the head of Arterial diseases.

We come now to 451 which affect the body
speak of ~~General~~ diseases, thro' the medium
of the ~~Cerebra~~ Mind — Brain — Nerves — & Muscles.
~~I have stated~~ In the physiological
lectures, I adopted the opinion of Dr.
Monro & several other Physiologists,
who asserted that the tendons & muscles
are appended only to the nerves, & y:
the nerves ~~are~~ in like manner were
appended to the Brain, and that
they did grow out of each other. To
this opinion, I added that I supposed y:
part of the brain which was the Seat of the
Mind to be appended in like manner
to the brain, and tho' so much ~~acted~~
upon, and acting so much upon it, yet
I believed it to be
capable of existing without it.

This view of the Physiology of

the nervous system, has been confirmed ~~induced me to~~ by observing certain Diseases to affect ~~me~~ ~~of~~ the muscles - the nerves - ~~of~~ the Brain & the mind, without affecting the whole what is called of the nervous system. Before proceed to ~~I shall briefly~~ ~~of~~ mention these Diseases, I shall briefly ~~remark~~ ~~the~~, that all the Diseases of this system like the Diseases of the Arterial system originate in predisposing Debility, Direct or indirect ~~this is~~ This is abundantly evident from the causes which induce them - from their symptoms, & from their method of cure. Debility being induced; the nervous ~~sys~~ like the Arterial system, after debility, becomes more excitable, and from the action of stimuli, is thrown into irregular motions